

PUJO FINDS A MONEY TRUST

Report Puts Concentration of Wealth and Credit on Morgan & Co.

PLANS FEDERAL LAWS

Stock Exchanges to Have State Charters or Be Barred From Mails.

ALL INTERMYER'S IDEAS

Long Committee Session To-day to Discuss the Radical Recommendations.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Chairman Pujol of the money trust committee and Samuel Untermyer, its counsel, held a conference at the New Willard to-night and reviewed in detail the report of the committee which will be presented for the consideration of the whole subcommittee to-morrow morning.

The committee is prepared to hold that the existence of a money trust as outlined in the committee's resolution authorizing the investigation has been established. The committee will charge that the concentration of wealth and credit is built up on J. P. Morgan & Co. and their allies through their control of banking interests in New York, Boston and Chicago.

If the plans of Samuel Untermyer and the chairman of the committee go through a radical report will be presented to the House. This report will not only propose a series of sweeping reforms in New York Stock Exchange methods but will present recommendations for the control of clearing house associations and for the termination of the present system of interlocking directors and for a readjustment of relations between private bankers and the interstate corporations whose securities these bankers have handled for years.

Mr. Sax told the other day of the proposition that has developed in the committee to compel stock exchanges to take out Federal charters. The committee will leave the matter of the incorporation of stock exchanges to the State government, but sentiment in the committee now favors a plan of Federal legislation which will compel the exchanges to take out such charters.

This will be accomplished through denying the use of the mails and the transmission of quotations over the telegraph wires to exchanges that fail to incorporate themselves under the State laws.

The present plan also contemplates the definition by Federal statute of certain other conditions which must prevail before an exchange shall be entitled to the use of the mails and the telegraph service in interstate commerce. These conditions will be directed against the manipulation of the market.

There also will be restrictions against the rehypothecating of securities by any member of the exchange and every member will be obliged in making applications for loans to disclose the amount of his customer's equity in the collateral.

There will be also a provision for full publicity in regard to promoters' and bankers' profits on every security listed on the exchange.

Here are the other principal reform recommendations which the committee will consider to-morrow and the most of which probably they will adopt.

The prohibition of any national bank from joining a clearing house association unless it is incorporated, holds its membership open to every solvent bank and confines its functions to the clearing of checks for banks in the association.

A prohibition against the same individuals sitting on the board of potentially competing financial institutions and a limitation upon the size of the board of directors of national banks.

The application of the cumulative system of stock voting to the election of directors of national banks and interstate corporations, the purpose being to give minority stockholders the legal right of representation on the governing boards.

A prohibition against officers and directors of national banks participating in underwriting syndicates and accepting bonuses in the making of loans to the banks' customers.

A prohibition against officers and directors borrowing money from their banks.

Full publicity of the assets and stockholdings of national banks.

One of the most interesting recommendations that the committee has made contemplates a limitation upon the amount of money a national bank shall be permitted to loan on stock exchange collateral, the limitation to be in proportion to the assets.

While the investigating committee is not definitely committed to any proposition, the chances are that Samuel Untermyer's radical views on many of these subjects are likely to prevail. The committee has been largely under his control since the investigation began and there is little reason to believe that there will be any change now that the time has arrived for framing the report to the House.

The report of the committee, however, will be only the first step. It is evident already that there is opposition even among the Democrats of the House to the money trust agitation and the presentation of the committee's recommendations will mark merely the beginning of a long fight in the course of which some of the committee's recommendations

CARAVAN TRIP FOR SUFFRAGE

Cons to Cons March Will Be Begun in May.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Mrs. J. Rockefeller Combs of Forest Hills, N. Y., is at the St. James Hotel in this city arranging for a caravan trip across the continent in behalf of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Combs is working among society women and is supported by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is determined to adopt this plan to canvass the non-suffrage States.

Last summer Mrs. Combs undertook an expedition of this kind from Paris to Naples, and Mrs. Belmont brought her to this country to undertake the new campaign.

The caravan trip will begin in May and it is the purpose of Mrs. Belmont to interest in this work wealthy women who will support the cause but who will not be given their personal time to it.

Several wagons will be taken, with several tents and other conveniences for stopping here and there on the way.

There will be no spectacular marching, but actual hard campaigning, and those who are interested with Mrs. Belmont of the opinion that they will accomplish results by this practical demonstration.

DR. AKED MAY COME BACK TO NEW YORK

Rumors Tell of Plans to Organize a New Reformed Church for Him.

Members of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church were much interested yesterday in parish talk that the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Aked, formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, might be asked to accept a call to the pulpit of their church, which has been vacant since the resignation last year of the Rev. Dr. William Carter.

Interest in the report was intensified by the fact that Dr. Aked, who proposes to return in two weeks to California, where he has been preaching since he left New York, had charge of yesterday's morning service in the church.

It is understood that efforts to induce Dr. Aked to become pastor of the church are being made, not only by members of the Madison Avenue congregation, but by members of the Reformed Church in other parishes, and there have been reports that a new Reformed congregation may be formed to make Dr. Aked its pastor.

George G. Moore, an officer of the Madison Avenue church, said yesterday that the return of Dr. Aked to New York might be brought about and intimated that there might be news later.

Another officer said that nothing had been said to the clergyman about a possible call, "as conditions are not ripe yet." Two other men affiliated with another Reformed church, admitted that plans are being discussed to ask Dr. Aked to return to New York.

It had been rumored that the Madison Avenue Reformed Church property, valued at \$1,000,000, was in the market, but officers of the church said that the property is not for sale and the field is not to be abandoned.

Dr. Aked said after yesterday's service that he had not heard of efforts to get him to come back to this city as a permanent pastor. He added that he intended to return to San Francisco in two weeks.

LIVELY CENTENARIAN IS DEAD

William Redmond, 100, Walked Across Queensboro Bridge.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 23.—William Redmond died yesterday at the home of his niece, Miss Mary E. Gugel, at Oakhurst, aged 103 years. On his 100th birthday in January, 1910, he visited a relative in New York, saw the Queensboro Bridge for the first time and walked across it.

Mr. Redmond was born in Tuckahoe, Ocean county, N. J. He had been a farmer for years. For seventy years he had been a tobacco grower. One day twenty-five years ago after ploughing under his plug of tobacco.

He was a widower, a lifelong Democrat and fond of outdoor life.

Mr. Redmond served aboard a fishing smack when he was a boy, and when he came to own one he fished much in the waters around New York. He returned from his fishing one day twenty-five years ago after ploughing under his plug of tobacco.

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GOVERNOR HEARS OF A PLOT TO KILL HIM

Man Comes to Executive Mansion With Plans of Assassins.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Gov. Sulzer admitted to-day that he had been told last Friday of a plot to assassinate him. He said that a man called at the Executive Chamber with his head bandaged and related to Owen L. Potter, the Governor's legal assistant, details of a conspiracy which he overheard at an old mill near a small village a few miles from Albany.

The man said he had been discovered by the two men he heard talking and that they assaulted and robbed him, leaving him in the mill supposedly dead.

The Governor also said that in the past three weeks he had received numerous threatening letters, and that Mrs. Sulzer had told him of getting a number of them. No attention was paid to these, he said, because ever since he has been in public life he has received threats by mail.

In commenting on the story in The Sun to-day the Governor said that if he had a bodyguard he did not know of it. When he went out of the mansion yesterday, however, he was escorted by his military aid, Lt. Scherhorn. A special watchman has been engaged to keep track of what goes on about the "People's House," and another sees that nothing happens after dark inside the grounds of the mansion.

The Governor said that last Friday he was told a man in the outer room with his head bandaged, wanted to see him, as he had important information. The Governor sent out word that he was too busy and that this information should be given to Mr. Potter.

Mr. Potter says that the stranger, whose name is being withheld by order of the Governor, told him he was employed on some highway work at a village a few miles to the south of Albany and that after working near an abandoned mill all day he left an oil can there when he quit for the night. After dark he went back for the can, which he found near what he says was an abandoned mill and heard voices.

He investigated and overheard details of the plot to kill the Governor.

The two men planned not only to take the life of Gov. Sulzer but also of a Schenectady man, Mr. Potter says. The name of this man, with the name of the town where the plot was supposed to have been hatched, also is being kept secret by the Governor's order.

The plotters discovered him eavesdropping, the man asserted, and beat him with blackjacks, first threatening him with revolvers. When he was unconscious they took what valuables he had in his clothes and left. When he regained consciousness he hurried to a physician and had his wounds dressed. That was Thursday night, and the next day he went to the Capitol to tell the Governor of the plot.

Mr. Potter advised the man to give him information to the police and gave him a letter of introduction to William J. Rice, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety. The man left the Capitol, but returned some time later and said that he was not able to locate Police Headquarters or find Commissioner Rice. He returned his letter of introduction and said that he must hurry back home.

The man appeared perfectly sober and sane, Mr. Potter says. Supt. John Bove, State Superintendent of Public Buildings, was notified, and he has seen to it that the Governor is protected when he goes about the city.

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CALLS BUSINESS MEN COWARDS.

Presbyterian Moderator Says Church Has Failed in Social Service.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—The Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, said in an address to-day that the United States is facing a social uprising in the demand for the initiative, referendum and extension of suffrage.

The church, he said, is being humiliated by rebukes evoked because it has failed in its mission. There should be no Salvation Army, no Y. M. C. A., or Y. W. C. A. The church should fill the place and do the work of these organizations, he added.

"The biggest coward on earth is the American business man," Dr. Matthews said. "He is always afraid of giving offence and injuring his business. We give no time to meditation. We are headless chasers. The church must get back to the family altar."

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MADERO AND SUAREZ KILLED WHILE ON THE WAY TO PRISON; HUERTA ACCUSES MADERISTAS

THE TOLL OF MEXICAN RULE

Seven Presidents and Emperors of Mexico have "listened last to the rifle's speech." They are:

MIGUEL HIDALGO Y COSTILLA.	Laborer.	July 30, 1811.
JOSE MARIA MORELOS Y PAVON.	President.	December 21(22), 1815.
FRANCISCO XAVIER MINA.	President.	November 11, 1817.
AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE.	Emperor.	July 19, 1824.
MAXIMILIAN, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA.	Emperor.	June 19, 1867.
FRANCISCO I. MADERO.	President.	February 23, 1913.
JOSE PINO SUAREZ.	Vice-President.	February 23, 1913.

HUERTA PROMISES RIGID INVESTIGATION

Wilson in Official Report Describes Killing of Madero and Pino Suarez.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President Wilson in his official report to Congress to-day describes the killing of Francisco I. Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez in the streets of Mexico city last night. Ambassador Wilson and other foreign diplomatic representatives in Mexico have declined to meet the officials of the new Government in this country.

Ambassador Wilson informed Secretary of State Knox to-night that he had requested the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. de la Barra, to postpone the reception to the diplomatic corps which was to have been held to-morrow until the death of the deposed officers had been cleared up.

That the Huerta Government in Mexico city has been thus virtually put on trial to exculpate itself from complicity in the killing of Madero and Pino Suarez was the interpretation of Ambassador Wilson's actions here. It was also regarded as extremely significant of the scepticism with which the disclaimer of the provisional government of any connection with the killing of the former President and Vice-President has been received.

It was recalled here to-night that similar action was taken by the Diplomatic Corps at Belgrade, when the King and Queen of Serbia were murdered in their beds by a group of army officers stationed at the court.

The Ambassador reported that the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. de la Barra, last night notified the embassy of the intention of the Government to transfer Madero and Pino Suarez to the penitentiary for greater security pending the subsidence of public excitement. The Ambassador adds that, according to reports published in Mexico city this morning by the Government authorities, Madero and Pino Suarez were killed in a street fight while on the way to the penitentiary.

Gen. Huerta, the provisional President, has promised a rigid judicial investigation of all the circumstances of the affair, according to Ambassador Wilson's report.

The United States Government has not refused to recognize the Huerta government in Mexico. This can be stated to-night on good authority.

Though the United States has not yet officially recognized the Huerta Government beyond the point of transacting business with it as the de facto authority in Mexico city, it is pointed out that the withholding of recognition for a time is a very different matter from refusing to recognize the new Government. There is every expectation that after things quiet down in Mexico city the Huerta Government will be duly recognized by the United States as the provisional Government and the only constituted authority in Mexico.

The uncertainty during the last few days as to whether the Huerta Government would be generally supported throughout Mexico has been one of the reasons why official recognition has been withheld thus far.

In no quarter of Mexico city is it more earnestly desired that the Huerta Government establish itself securely in control of all Mexico than at the American Embassy. This is likewise the desire of the Administration at Washington, which finds in the provisional Government its only hope of the restoration of peace and order in Mexico and the protection of American life and property.

Therefore even though recognition has not yet been granted the new Government in Mexico city, the attitude of the Washington Government toward it is anything but unfriendly.

General support of the new Government of Mexico by the various State authorities of that country is indicated in reports received from Consuls in Mexico to-night. The only exceptions to the general adherence to the Huerta regime are in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora. The attitude of the military and civil authorities of these States toward the new Government is not yet certain. It is reported that in Chihuahua the military authorities have taken drastic measures to put an end to the activities of the former Maderista officials.

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